

## (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
1 April 2004 (01.04.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 2004/027719 A1

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: G07D 7/12

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/IT2002/000594

(22) International Filing Date:  
17 September 2002 (17.09.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(71) Applicants (for all designated States except US):  
O.R.M.A.G. S.P.A. [IT/IT]; Via F. Baracca, 26, I-20090  
Novegro di Segrate (IT). PARVIS SYSTEM AND  
SERVICES S.R.L. [IT/IT]; Via Grandi, 10/A, I-37019  
Peschiera del Garda (IT).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DE TONI, Giovanni [IT/IT]; Viale G. Matteotti, 191, I-20099 Sesto san  
Giovanni (IT), LISEI, Renzo [IT/IT]; Via Bolivia, 36,

I-20037 Paderno Dugnano (IT), RIPAMONTI, Maurizio [IT/IT]; Via Fratelli Cervi, Rés. Trefili S.N.C., I-20090 Segrate (IT), SALGARI, Roberto [IT/IT]; Via Colombo Res. Tigli, 212, I-20080 Basiglio (IT).

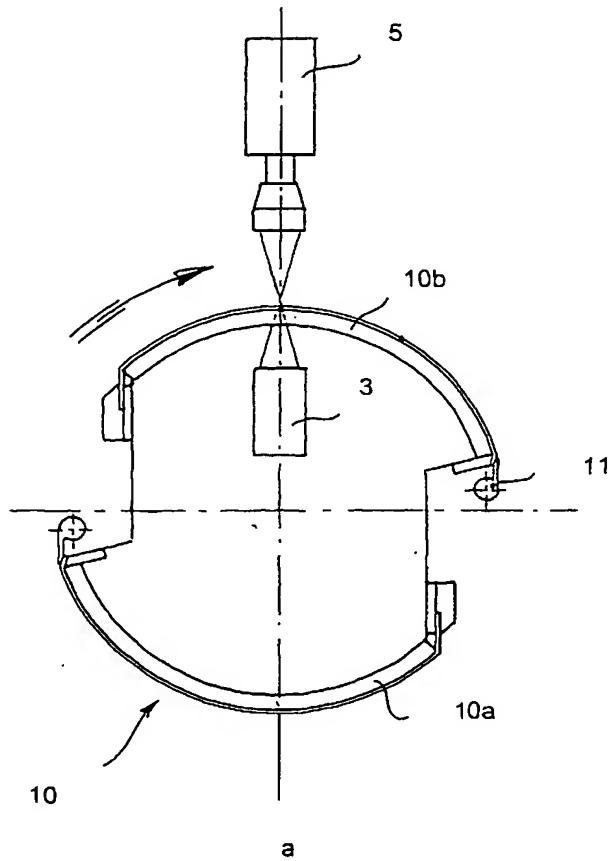
(74) Agents: FAGGIONI, Carlo, Maria et al.; Fumero Studio Consulenza Brevetti, Via S. Agnese, 12, I-20123 Milan (IT).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: INSPECTING SYSTEM FOR SECURITY SUPPORTS



(57) Abstract: An inspecting system for security supports is disclosed, wherein a rotating cylinder provided with transparent sectors is apt to transport said support past an image acquiring device, and in which a transparency inspecting device is placed partially inside and partially outside the cylinder so that the electromagnetic inspecting beam is intercepted by said supports held lying onto said transparent sectors. Further, the inspecting system is provided with shading means, in the optical pattern, apt to define a cone of shade only in correspondence of sensitive elements of a camera.

WO 2004/027719 A1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

**Published:**

— *with international search report*

7/10/05  
- 1 -**"INSPECTING SYSTEM FOR SECURITY SUPPORTS"**

000§000

Technical field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to an inspecting system for security supports, such as banknotes and value sheets. In particular, it relates to a security supports rotating transport system to be installed into an improved inspecting station.

Background of the invention

10 As known, in many apparatus for manufacturing and handling security documents, such as banknotes, value sheets and the like, at least one inspecting station is provided to test the quality, genuineness and other features of such security supports.

15 The inspection is performed by grabbing the image of the support – which is suitably illuminated while passing through the inspecting station – processing it with more or less sophisticated analogical or digital methods and comparing it to previously generated and configured reference patterns.

The first basic feature required in order to obtain inspecting stations of suitable quality concerns the evenness of the security support transporting movement.

20 So far, in known systems, the support to be inspected was made to advance past the inspecting device with a straightaway or curvilinear motion and with various techniques. However, the results obtained thus far have not been completely satisfying.

25 In order to understand the difficulty of the technical task undertaken herewith, it should be considered that, in the case of banknotes, for example, the support is a very thin (about 0,1 mm) 800x700 mm sheet that is transported at a speed of about 3m/sec: this implies inevitable sheet vibrations and oscillations – especially generated by aerodynamic forces – which, if not correctly controlled, may completely compromise the reliability of the data acquired during the test.

30 Therefore, although prior art systems have reached acceptable quality standards, at the cost, in some cases, of adopting complex adjusting and control systems, there is still the need to reach a higher level of movement evenness, without

compromising on the quality or excessively increasing the manufacturing difficulty and related costs.

Another feature, which, as may be easily guessed, affects the quality of the inspecting operation results, concerns the actual acquiring system.

5 Normally, the support image is acquired through electronic cameras; in particular line scan cameras performing a line-by-line scanning of each support.

Image acquisition may be performed basically using two techniques: by reflection or by transparency, depending on which security support feature is to be scanned and tested.

10 In a reflection system, the camera and the light source are placed on the same side relative to the support to be inspected, as shown in Fig. 1.

As it can be seen in the figure, a light source 1, through a wave-guide system (for example fibre optics) 2 and a collimation device 3, projects a bright band 1a focussed onto a support 4 to be inspected (also called target). On the same side of 15 the lighting system there is also an acquisition camera 5, "reading" the light reflected by the support in order to transform it into an analogical or digital signal to be analysed with known techniques.

By varying the relative angle of the camera and of the lighting system relative to the support 4, it is possible to acquire images in different conditions, i.e. with 20 specularly reflected light or with diffused light.

This arrangement is used to inspect features on the recto and verso of a support, such as a banknote.

In a transmitted light system, on the other hand, the camera and the lighting device are placed substantially opposite to each other relative to the support to be 25 inspected, the latter being made to pass between the former. This arrangement is used to transparency-inspect specific features, such as watermarks, security threads and so on.

→  
Insert  
GT A  
30

Some of the drawbacks afflicting the prior art systems are indicated below.

The cameras commonly used in this field are black and white or RGB line scan cameras, requiring a simple line of light, of sufficient intensity and quality, to be generated, in order to allow a correct acquisition. The quantity and quality of the light is a critical factor in this type of appliances, due to the high support transportation

speed and thus the short exposure times: with a 0.25 ms/pixel resolution camera, at the above said typical speeds, the exposure time allowed is shorter than 25 ms/pixel line.

5 The line of light is generated by a suitable (halogen, arc, metal halide, etc.) lamp, which is directed towards a circular-shaped fibre optic input beam, by means of an elliptical reflecting mirror. At the opposite end of the beam, the fibres output is disposed so as to generate a line of light (for example, a 1.6x120mm line). The light generated by the fibres diverges at a specific angle and is then collected by a system of lenses (usually cylindrical) and focussed onto the target within the camera field of 10 vision.

The light that hits the target, however, if accurately measured with suitable instruments, is somewhat irregular and uneven, especially at the boundaries of the illuminated area.

15 In fact, it must be considered that each point in the field of vision receives the light from a certain portion of the illuminator (a segment measuring a few centimetres), because there is a certain angle of light source emission (in the case of a fibre optic endings, this angle is 60°). On the boundaries of the illuminated area the quantity of received light decreases rapidly, corrupting the uniformity of the luminous profile; if an illuminator were available which were much longer (ideally endless) than the 20 usable length of the camera field of vision, this problem would not arise: however, this solution is not often applicable.

25 Beside these generic problems, transparency inspection suffers from another drawback. In fact, when no elements are interposed between the camera and the lighting system – which thing occurs, for instance, in the lapse between one support and the next, at the support edges or with partially transparent supports – the illuminator light hits the camera directly, causing a so-called blooming effect. The camera sensitive elements, in these conditions, exceed their saturation threshold and, for a short subsequent transient (depending on the response times typical of the acquiring electronics), the camera is no longer able to correctly acquire other images.

30 In order to solve the blooming problem, alternative arrangements have been proposed. For instance, GB2311130 teaches to arrange the optical axis of the camera at a certain angle relative to the illuminator axis. However, this arrangement

does not allow reliable detection of potential holes in the support. In fact, the light, which normally focuses onto the support surface, in the presence of a hole cannot be read by the camera, which reads a black background instead, not being able to tell a hole from a point of the support completely impermeable to the light radiation.

5 Thus, a first object of the invention is that of providing an inspecting system provided with a transportation device for thin security supports allowing excellent movement evenness.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an inspecting system provided with a lighting and image acquiring system that solves the prior art 10 drawbacks, in particular having a homogeneous luminous profile, over the entire lighting field, and which, in the case of a transparency inspection arrangement, prevents camera blooming without the quality of the support anomalies detection being affected.

15 **Summary of the invention**

The above-mentioned objects are obtained through a system as described in its essential and inventive features in the appended claims.

That is, according to a first aspect of the invention, an inspecting system comprising a circular movement transportation device, made by a transparent sector 20 transportation cylinder, onto which the security support is held and rotatably transported, is provided.

According to another aspect of the invention, an inspecting system is provided' wherein an illuminating device is disposed on the same axis of a camera, but is provided with a filter, or other direct light shielding means, with suitable features, size 25 and position in order to control the quantity of light directed towards the camera, placed between the light source and the support to be inspected, preferably upstream of the focussing optics; the camera thus "looks" at this filter and is never bloomed by the light source.

According to another aspect of the invention, an inspecting system is provided 30 wherein a lighting system has a linear fibre optic illuminator provided at its side ends with reflecting surfaces.

According to a further aspect, a light homogenising method for the inspecting

system is provided, wherein the images of a white reference target are acquired in order to establish which areas of an illuminator target are excessively illuminated, and based on such reference target images a shielding pattern is printed onto a filter to be applied between the light source and the actual target. The pattern is printed using 5 suitable software that receives an input signal of the light profile to be corrected and generates an output signal indicating the pattern to be printed for correcting it.

Brief description of the drawings

Further features and advantages of the system according to the invention will 10 result from the following detailed description of some preferred embodiments thereof, given by way of example and illustrated in the appended drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a reflection inspecting system;

Fig. 2 is a schematic sectional view of a linear illuminator with a reflecting surface applied to only one of its ends, in order to highlight the effect thereof;

15 Fig. 3 is a graph showing light intensity along the longitudinal axis of the illuminator in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4A is a schematic sectional view of a transparency inspecting system according to the invention while a security support is passing;

20 Fig. 4B is a view similar to that of Fig. 4A when no security support is in the inspecting system;

Fig. 4C is an enlarged sectional view of the cylindrical lens illustrated in Figs. 4A and 4B, with the anti-blooming filter applied;

Fig. 5 is a schematic sectional view of the entire inspecting station according to a preferred embodiment of the invention; and

25 Fig. 6 is an enlarged partial section of the value sheet gripping system in Fig. 5.

Detailed description of some preferred embodiments

In the following description, for convenience sake, reference will be made to a 30 banknote sheet, although this shall not be understood as limiting, the invention being applicable to the inspection of any thin security support.

Reference will be first made to the transportation device (Figs. 5 and 6) and

only afterwards to the actual inspecting system.

A cylindrical body 10, transversally rotating into the inspecting system, has a sufficient length for a banknote sheet B to be placed over it. This sheet is taken from a preceding station, in a known way per se, and is held through a gripping system.

5 According to the invention, the gripping system is made by a holding gripper 11, rotating about a pivotal axis, cooperating with a varyingly movable block 12. The block 12, to work efficiently, is preferably mounted so as to move radially and to have certain circumferential play at the same time. Preferably, the end of block 12 which is to come into contact with the banknote sheet has an elastic surface, for example a 10 rubber covering.

This arrangement allows to lower the bearing point of the gripper 11 onto the block 12 below the nominal rotational diameter of the sheet when passing in front of a calibration device 13.

The calibration device 13 is based on a blade covered at its lower surface in a 15 highly sliding, rectified and finely smoothed special ceramic material (for example, an aluminium and titanium oxide based ceramic).

This way, the calibration device 13 may be held fixed and at a very short distance from the passing sheet, without any risk of it interfering with the gripping system, ensuring that the sheet B, moving at a high speed, is perfectly stabilised and 20 controlled in position just before the inspecting axis a-a'.

Furthermore, according to the invention, the cylinder 10 has transparent sectors 10a and 10b, onto which the banknote sheet B is to be laid.

The transparent sectors size is such as to allow transparency inspection of a 25 relevant portion of the banknote sheet and are therefore of a material transparent to the frequency/wavelength of the light source used for the inspection.

Although the transparent sectors are preferably removable in order to perform a maintenance operation, a thin transparent protective film (for example, a Mylar ® or polyethylene terephthalate PETP film) is provided, apt to protect the transparent sector of the cylinder 10 from potential damage, abrasions and from the dirt (dust, 30 ink stains, etc.) that is inevitably associated to the banknote sheets transportation.

The protective film may be easily removed, once the inspecting system detects a corruption of the transparency qualities thereof.

Inside the transportation cylinder 10 a portion of the actual inspecting system may be placed. A lighting device 3 is preferably housed within the hollow cylinder 10, since its size and its working distance from the support are smaller than those required by a camera 5.

5 According to the invention, the lighting device 3 is mounted so as to project a light beam along the inspecting plane a-a', intercepting at every rotation the transparent sectors 10a and 10b, onto which the banknote sheet B to be inspected is laid, subsequently hitting an acquisition camera 5 placed onto the same optical axis a-a', but opposite thereto (Fig. 5).

10 In the following description the inspecting system will be described in detail, with reference to Figs. 1-4.

The general configuration of the lighting device 3 is substantially similar to that of the prior art.

15 A set of in-line fibre optics (at least covering as much as the portion of the sheet B to be inspected) receives light at one of its ends from a suitable light source and guides it as a bright band onto a cylindrical lens 21 which focuses it onto a focal point F (Fig. 4B).

The target, namely a banknote sheet B, is to pass by the focal point F.

20 Furthermore, according to the invention, in the central portion of the cylindrical lens there is a filter 22 of a suitable width and extending over the entire lens length. Preferably, the filter is placed on the side of the lens directed towards the light source.

The filter 22 is in the form of a semitransparent plastic stripe, although other materials, similarly acting as means for regulating light intensity, may be used.

25 The filter 22 allows to create a cone of shade S, downstream of the focal point F (Fig. 4B), which is to fall in correspondence of the sensitive element of a camera 5 placed opposite the illuminator 3 on the same optical axis a-a'.

30 Therefore, although the illuminator 3 and the camera 5 lie on exactly the same axis, in the absence of the target B (Fig. 4B), the camera is not bloomed, but simply detects the cone of shade S made by the filter 22.

When, on the other hand, the target B intercepts the light beam at the focal point F (Fig. 4A), a local light diffusion is determined which is correctly beam by the

camera 5.

The arrangement according to the invention has the advantage of allowing to control the quantity of light received by the camera, depending on the application type, avoiding blooming. At the same time, it does not affect too much the light 5 intensity hitting the focal point F, where all light power coming from the illuminator 3 concentrates. In fact, the filter 22 size is such as not to over reduce the total light intensity hitting the target.

The Applicant verified that a small, 4mm wide shielding stripe 22 (with a transmission coefficient of 20%), applied onto a 60mm wide cylindrical lens, reduces 10 light intensity by only 15%, while completely eliminating the blooming problem.

The filter 22 may also be totally black (i.e. impermeable to the light radiation used), but it is preferably of a semitransparent material such as to let enough light pass for the camera to reach its saturation threshold (about 250 grey levels), without exceeding it. This advantageous feature also allows to sense, during the inspection of 15 a banknote sheet, potential holes in the support, which are detected by the camera as very bright spots.

Other colours and transparency degrees may be used to modify as desired the background light sensed by the camera. In some cases, for instance when inspecting banknotes with fully transparent windows (like some Australian banknotes) the filter 20 22 ought to be totally black.

Furthermore, in order to provide an even more homogeneous luminous profile of the illuminator – which goes towards improving the quality of the inspection – further features according to the invention are provided.

With reference to Figs. 2 and 3, at the edges of the illuminator 3, reflecting 25 surfaces 30 are provided. Such end surfaces 30, externally opaque, have specular surfaces directed towards the illuminator and are apt to collect the incident rays of light (otherwise going to be spread outside the field of interest) and reflect them towards the field of vision, thus simulating a longer illuminator.

This allows the light intensity profile to be made more homogeneous over the 30 entire length of the illuminator. This effect is well rendered by the graph in Fig. 3, showing the light intensity hitting the target line: the right end, provided with the reflecting surface, noticeably has a more even course relative to the left end of the

illuminator, lacking the surface 30.

Finally, the outer surface of the focussing lens of the illuminator is provided with a transparent shield onto which a filter arrangement 6 is drawn (Fig. 1).

Such a filter arrangement 6 serves the purpose of diffusing and reducing the quantity of light directed towards specific areas where, in the specific inspecting system installed, excessive light intensity relative to other target areas is detected.

The shielding arrangement may come in different shapes (lines, dots, and the like) and, according to the invention, is automatically generated by a printing device suitably controlled by a computer on the basis of the light reading performed.

The computer acquires, through a known sensor or – better – through the same camera used for the inspection, the light profile of a white target, in the absence of the filter 6, and determines which areas ought to be more shielded. The computer subsequently chooses the filter arrangement 6 by varying the width or density of a plurality of dots or lines transversal to the light source, so as to homogenise the light profile hitting the target to be inspected. For instance, in the case of a filter made of transversal lines with a fixed 4mm spacing, the programme determines the width of said lines, between 0 and 4mm with a 0.01mm pitch, proportionally to the light intensity detected. The filter thus generated is printed onto transparent material, by means of a laser printer, and applied to the outmost lens of the illuminator.

With a greater homogenisation of the incident light, the reading performed by the camera is less affected by disturbing factors, therefore the grabbing and interpreting of the value supports images provide more reliable information.

As can be appreciated, the apparatus and system according to the invention perfectly achieve the objects stated in the introduction.

In particular, the rotating-cylinder transportation system allows to transport the security support with high precision and holding it well adhering to a rigid reference surface (the transparent sectors). The fixed calibration blade, together with the mobile gripping system, further increases the support stability at the inspection axis.

Finally, the anti blooming system, together with the features for homogenising the light hitting the inspection area, allows to have an extremely efficient arrangement with high-quality acquisition results.

- 10 -

It is however intended that the invention is not limited to the above illustrated particular arrangements, which are only non-limiting examples of the scope of the invention, but many alternatives are possible, all of which within the grasp of a person skilled in the art, without departing from the scope of said invention.

## CLAIMS

- 1) Inspecting system for thin security supports, of the type wherein a transportation device is apt to transport said thin support past an image acquiring device, characterised in that said transportation device is a rotating cylinder provided with transparent sectors of a size at least equal to that of the portion of the security support to be inspected and in that a transparency inspecting device is placed partially inside and partially outside the cylinder so that the electromagnetic inspecting beam is intercepted by said supports held lying onto said transparent sectors.
- 10 2) Inspecting system as in claim 1), wherein said transparent sectors are covered, on the security support bearing side, by a thin removable transparent protective layer.
- 15 3) Inspecting system as in claim 1) or 2), wherein said transportation cylinder comprises a gripping system for said security support having a pivoting gripping element cooperating with an at least radially a movable block, the gripping point of the security support being able to be lowered relative to the nominal rotational diameter thereof so as not to interfere with calibration blades fixedly placed in proximity of the inspection axis and strictly adjacent to said rotating cylinder.
- 20 4) Inspecting system as in any of the preceding claims, wherein an optical pattern is defined between an illuminating device of said inspecting system and an acquisition camera, through which said thin security support is made to pass as a target, along the optical pattern upstream of the focal point on the target, shading means being provided apt to define a cone of shade only in correspondence of sensitive elements of said camera.
- 25 5) Inspecting system as in claim 4), wherein said shading means is a semitransparent material layer due to which, in the absence of a target to be inspected, said camera does not exceed the saturation threshold which would otherwise corrupt the quality of the image.
- 30 6) Inspecting system as in claim 5), wherein said semitransparent material is easily replaceable.
- 7) Inspecting system as in claims 5) or 6), wherein said semitransparent material, in the absence of a target, allows the camera at most to reach but not

exceed the saturation threshold.

8) Inspecting system as in any one of the claims 4) to 7), wherein said shading means is so transparent and sized as not to absorb more than 10% of the light intensity hitting the target.

5 9) Inspecting system as in any one of the claims 4) to 8), wherein said illuminating device has reflecting surfaces at its side ends.

10 10) Transparency inspection system for security supports, of the type wherein an illuminating device is placed at the opposite side of an acquisition camera relative to a support to be inspected, characterised in that said illuminating device is placed substantially on the same optical axis as said acquisition camera and in that it has, along the optical pattern upstream of the focal point on the target, partial-shading means apt to define a cone of shade at camera sensitive elements.

15 11) Inspecting system as in claim 10), wherein said shading means is a semitransparent material layer such as, in the absence of a target to inspect, said camera does not exceed the saturation threshold, which would otherwise corrupt the quality of the image.

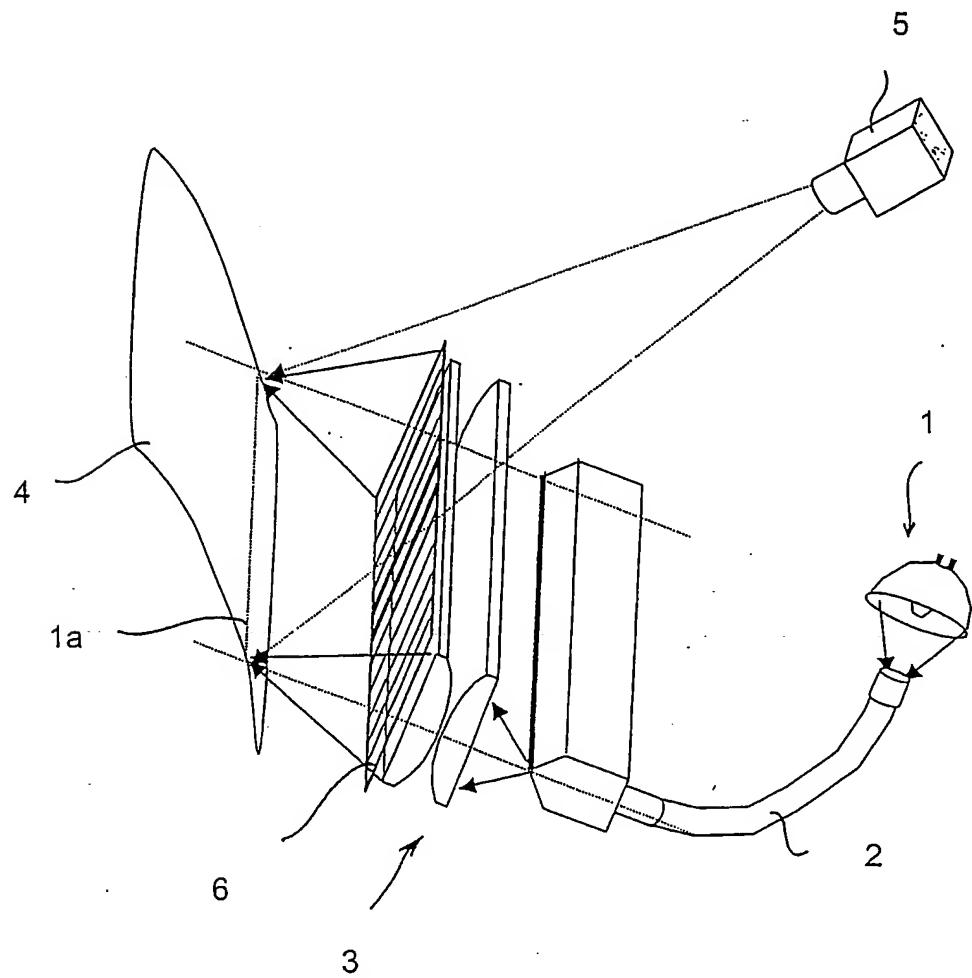
12) Inspecting system as in claim 11), wherein said semitransparent material is easily replaceable.

20 13) Inspecting system as in claims 11) or 12), wherein said semitransparent material, in the absence of a target, allows the camera at most to reach but not exceed the saturation threshold.

25 14) Inspecting system as in any one of the claims 10) to 13), wherein said security support is made to pass past the camera adhering to a transportation cylinder having transparent sectors at least at the portion of the support to be inspected, said camera or said illuminating device being fixed inside the transportation cylinder.

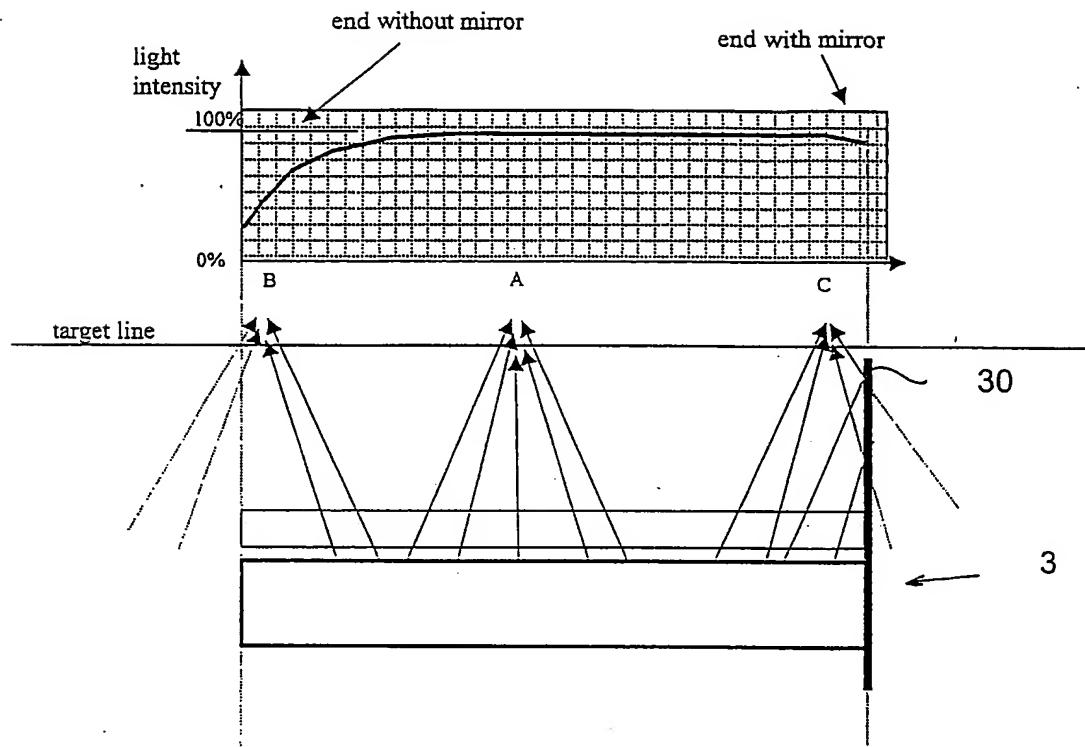
30 15) Method for homogenising the distribution of light on a target in a value sheet inspecting system, of the type comprising the application of a homogenising filter between the light source and the target, characterised in that said filter is made by printing a pattern of more or less spaced and/or wide lines or dots onto a substantially transparent means, on the basis of a previous target reading, performed with said inspecting system.

- 1 -



**Fig. 1**

- 2 -

Fig. 3Fig. 2

- 3 -

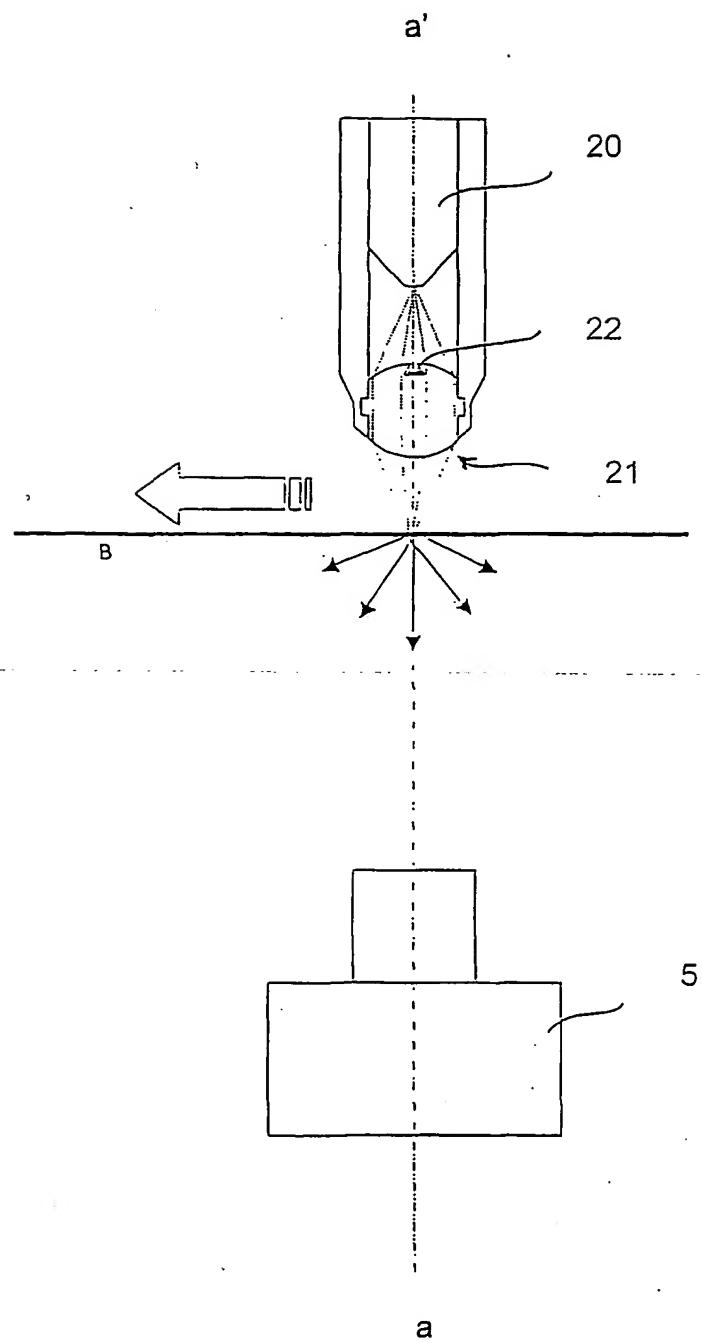


Fig. 4A

- 4 -

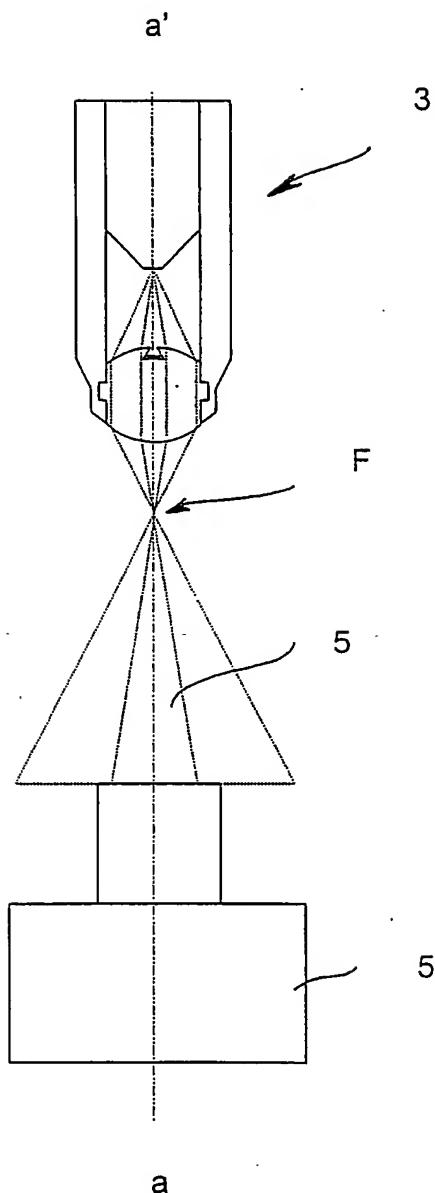


Fig. 4B

10/528200

WO 2004/027719

PCT/IT2002/000594

- 5 -

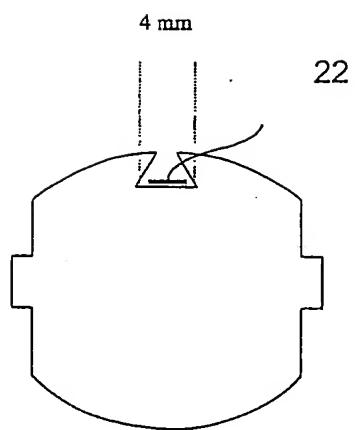
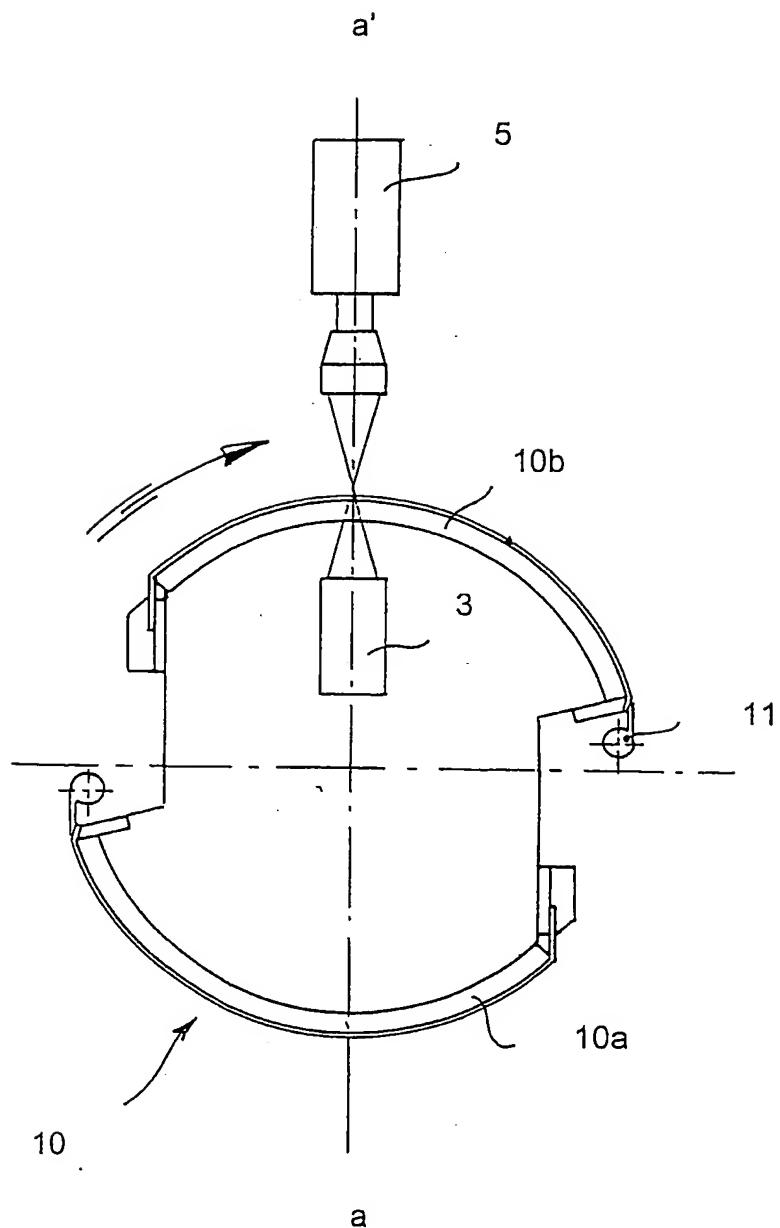


Fig. 4C

- 6 -



- 7 -

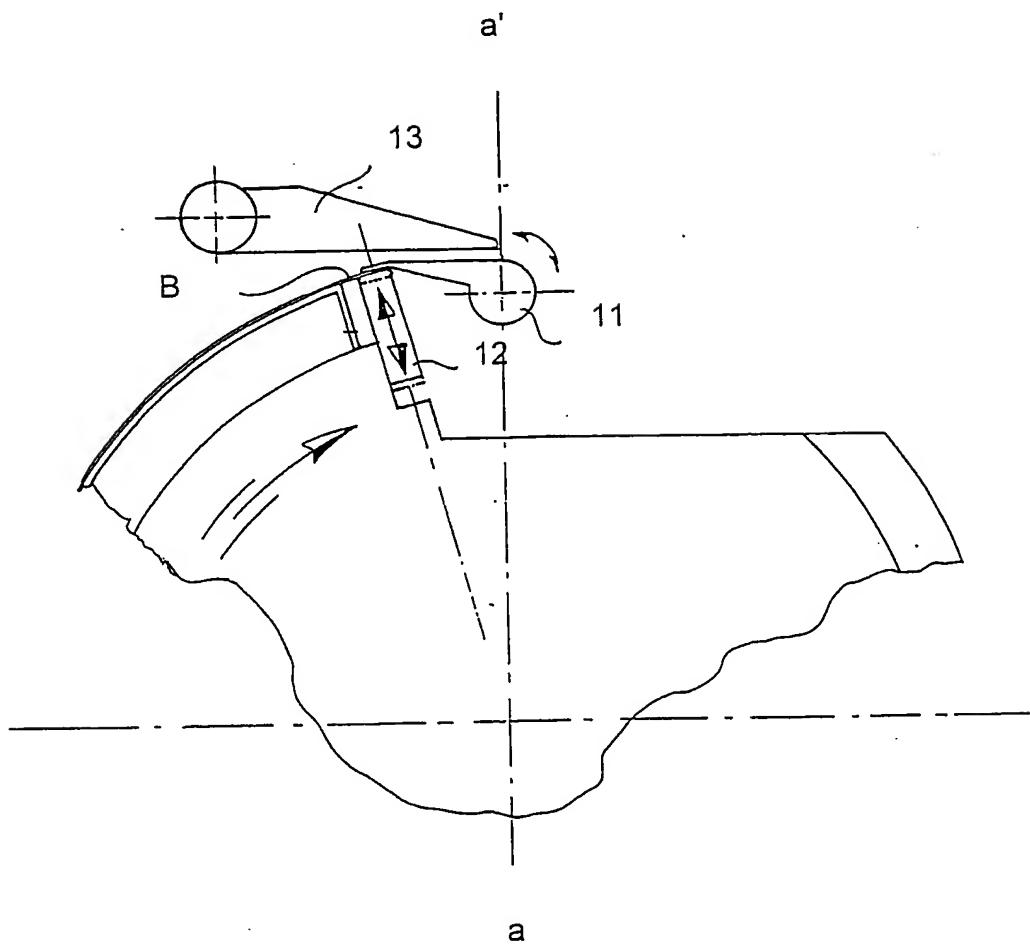


Fig. 6

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte  
Application No  
PCT/IT 02/00594

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 7 G07D7/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 G07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 19 53 542 A (MAKO-APPARATEBAU FRITZ BREDE) 6 May 1971 (1971-05-06)	1
Y	page 4, last paragraph -page 5, line 11; figure 1	3-8,14
X	FR 2 492 349 A (TRANSAC) 23 April 1982 (1982-04-23) page 3, last paragraph -page 4, line 21; figures 1,2	1
A	GB 1 433 422 A (GESELLSCHAFT FÜR AUTOMATION UND ORGANISATION) 28 April 1976 (1976-04-28) page 2, line 43 - line 64; figures	2
	---	-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

9 September 2003

Date of mailing of the International search report

17.09.2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016.

Authorized officer

Neville, D

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte  
al Application No  
PCT/IT 02/00594

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category <sup>a</sup>	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 3 860 118 A (JAMES, ET AL.) 14 January 1975 (1975-01-14) column 2, line 46 - line 64 column 3, line 17 - line 37 column 4, line 15 - line 45; figures 5,7,8,10,12-14,21 ----	3
A	US 5 368 148 A (ORLANDINI) 29 November 1994 (1994-11-29) column 2, line 33 - line 58 column 3, line 21 - line 27; figure 1 ----	3
A	EP 0 581 102 A (SIEMENS NIXDORF INFORMATIONSSYSTEME) 2 February 1994 (1994-02-02) abstract; figures 1,2 ----	3
X	US 5 280 333 A (WUNDERER) 18 January 1994 (1994-01-18)	10-13
Y	column 6, line 5 - line 35; figures 1,4,5 ----	4-8,14
A	US 5 110 212 A (GABURA) 5 May 1992 (1992-05-05) column 1, line 58 -column 2, line 2; figure 1 ----	4-8, 10-13
A	DE 100 00 030 A (GIESECKE & DEVRIENT) 5 July 2001 (2001-07-05) column 5, line 33 - line 43; figure 3 ----	4-8, 10-13
X	US 5 498 879 A (DE MAN) 12 March 1996 (1996-03-12)	15
Y	column 7, line 46 - line 55; figures 1,2 ----	4
A	WO 97 31340 A (CASHCODE COMPANY) 28 August 1997 (1997-08-28) page 5, line 1 - line 9; figure 6 ----	4,15
A	EP 1 037 173 A (MARS INC.) 20 September 2000 (2000-09-20) paragraph '0019!; figures 1,2 -----	9

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1,2 and 3-9 when dependent on 2.

Protective foil for test apparatus.

2. Claims: 1,3 and 4-9 when dependent on 3.

Gripping means for objects to be tested.

3. Claims: 1,4,

15 and 5-9 which relate to matter in claim 4 juxtaposed next to matter relating to the subject-matter of independent claim 15.

Means and method for homogenising illumination of objects to be tested.

4. Claims: 1,4-14,

whereby claim 4 includes juxtaposed matter relating to the subject-matter of claim 15 but not included in independent claim 10.

Means for protecting light receiving elements from exceeding saturation.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

.....national application No.  
PCT/IT 02/00594

### Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

### Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inte: **ntal Application No**

**PCT/IT 02/00594**

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 1953542	A	06-05-1971	DE	1953542 A1	06-05-1971
FR 2492349	A	23-04-1982	FR	2492349 A1	23-04-1982
GB 1433422	A	28-04-1976	AT CH DE FR	443473 A 553395 A 2323670 A1 2185821 A1	15-02-1975 30-08-1974 06-12-1973 04-01-1974
US 3860118	A	14-01-1975	NONE		
US 5368148	A	29-11-1994	AT AU CA CN DE DE EP JP JP KR RU	144059 T 3312093 A 2089898 A1 1079564 A , B 69305202 D1 69305202 T2 0559616 A1 3145528 B2 6015808 A 267788 B1 2107947 C1	15-10-1996 09-09-1993 04-09-1993 15-12-1993 14-11-1996 03-04-1997 08-09-1993 12-03-2001 25-01-1994 16-10-2000 27-03-1998
EP 581102	A	02-02-1994	DE DE EP	4225418 A1 59304257 D1 0581102 A1	03-02-1994 28-11-1996 02-02-1994
US 5280333	A	18-01-1994	DE AT DE EP JP JP	4022020 A1 185212 T 59109157 D1 0466119 A2 3051207 B2 4288697 A	16-01-1992 15-10-1999 04-11-1999 15-01-1992 12-06-2000 13-10-1992
US 5110212	A	05-05-1992	CA	1286029 C	09-07-1991
DE 10000030	A	05-07-2001	DE AU WO GB US	10000030 A1 3166001 A 0150735 A1 2373666 A 2003132402 A1	05-07-2001 16-07-2001 12-07-2001 25-09-2002 17-07-2003
US 5498879	A	12-03-1996	DE EP ES FI HK JP JP NO US	59208542 D1 0537431 A1 2103330 T3 924620 A 1007019 A1 3152372 B2 5282432 A 923966 A 5304813 A	03-07-1997 21-04-1993 16-09-1997 15-04-1993 26-03-1999 03-04-2001 29-10-1993 15-04-1993 19-04-1994
WO 9731340	A	28-08-1997	CA AU WO	2169865 A1 1587297 A 9731340 A1	21-08-1997 10-09-1997 28-08-1997
EP 1037173	A	20-09-2000	GB EP	2309299 A 1037173 A1	23-07-1997 20-09-2000

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No  
PCT/IT 02/00594

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 1037173	A	AU	1396597 A	11-08-1997
		DE	69704549 D1	17-05-2001
		DE	69704549 T2	11-04-2002
		EP	0875045 A1	04-11-1998
		ES	2155667 T3	16-05-2001
		WO	9726626 A1	24-07-1997
		JP	2001518208 T	09-10-2001
		US	6172745 B1	09-01-2001

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**